FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1838. [NO. 1033.]

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Wanted Immediately,
A JOURNEYMEN CABINET MAKER and a CHAIR MAKER, to whom I will give as wages as can be had any where. By the piece or otherwise.
All letters addressed to me will be attended to.
C. H. DEJERNATT.
Fayetteborough, N. C. Feb., 1838. 82-3t

Saws and Sheet Steel.
The subscriber is daily expecting an invoice of MILL SAWS, from the manufactory of Wood & Son, Philadelphia, which Saws by preference by Wilmington Steam Saw Mill were selected by the Subscriber in Philadelphia.—Also,
SHEET STEEL,
a superior article for Cotton Gin Saws, and for sale constantly on hand, a supply of the above.
JAMES MARTINE.
December 29, 1837. 69eow3m.

For Sale.
50 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
100 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
January 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Revised Statutes.
The Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume $3; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.
E. J. HALE.
January 20.

Irish Potatoes.
50 BBLS. Irish POTATOES, for sale by
H. LEETE.
January 20. 81tf.

STEAM BOAT

For Sale, at Wilmington.
The Steamer CLARENDON, and her TOW BOATS, *Jack Downing and Henry A Wise*, will be sold at Auction, on Monday the 12th day of March.
The Steamer was built in 1833, of best Carolina materials, say live oak, red cedar, and yellow pine, fastened and copper fastened.
Her length is 103 feet, beam 18½ feet, depth of hold 8 feet; her engine is high pressure, 40 to 50 horse power, vertical and constructed by Watchman & Bratt, of Baltimore; her speed is fair, and her strength and durability, she has no superior.
The TOW BOATS,
are well adapted to river transportation, new and in good order. Terms, 6, 12 and 18 months credit, with approved paper. They will be sold positively without reserve. Purchasers to pay necessary papers.
WILL. O. JEFFREYS, Auct'r.
The Tow Boats, it is presumed, are well known as they are as new, substantial Boats, of great strength for carrying, and of light draft of water. For further information may be had on application to John P. Brown or W. O. Jeffreys.
Wilmington, January, 1838. 81-tf.

Raleigh and Columbia RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
The Books of Subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company, are now re-opened at Haywood, Pittsborough, Carthage, Rockingham and Fayetteville, under the superintendence of the same Commissioners as heretofore, and will continue open until the first day of April next.
By order of the Commissioners at Raleigh.
Raleigh, Feb 12, 1838. 81-3w.

State of North Carolina.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
DANIEL MUNROE, of said County, appeared before me this day, and made oath, that a promissory note, for twenty-five dollars, given by Jesse Powers, and payable to him, dated three years since, is lost or mislaid—said being fully satisfied, the public are cautioned not to trade for the same.
DANIEL MUNROE.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of February, 1838.
THOS. N. CAMERON, *J. P.*

Pocket Book Lost.
The Subscriber has either misplaced, or had stolen from her, a POCKET BOOK containing Notes,—one on Elias Butler and a Mr. ——, made payable to Jno. McMillan, for $100; one on Charles McArthur and Malcom McInnis, made payable to John McMillan, for $50. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for said Notes, as I have never received the value for them.
FLORAH McCORMICK.
Fayetteville, Robeson C'ty, Feb. 17, 1838.

$50 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the plantation of the subscriber, in Onslow county, on Saturday night, the 27th January last, a Negro Man, named ADAM, about twenty-five years, of very black complexion, about five feet nine or ten inches high. There is a vacancy in his front teeth, both above and below, as if a tooth had been extracted. But I believe he never had a tooth where there seems to be two missing. Said Negro was raised in Sampson or Duplin county, perhaps partly in each. He says he has acquaintances in Cumberland county, and that he has at some previous time been runaway, and was fed in Fayetteville. The negro by the name of Willis, who at that time belonged to a hotel. He will no doubt be lurking about in Cumberland, Sampson, and Duplin counties. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in jail, so that I get him. I purchased Adam of Mrs. Julia A. Rhodes, now of Wayne county, and formerly of Onslow.
Any person apprehending said negro will please address me at French's Mills, Onslow county, N. C.
DANIEL L. RUSSEL.
Onslow, February 7th, 1838. 81-6w.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.
THOMAS J. BARROW,
IMPORTER,
No. 35, Nassau Street,
NEW YORK,
OFFERS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many very choice patterns—repacked to order for country trade, or in the original package. Orders by letter will receive every attention.
New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78-11w

HATS! HATS!

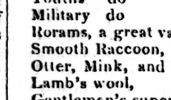
THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the North East corner of Market Square, a *Splendid supply* of **HATS** and **CAPS**, which will make his assortment the most complete ever offered in this market, comprising gentlemen's superfine fashionable
Black and drab beaver,
Do broad brim, do.
Do broad and narrow brim plain Russia,
Fine fashionable and broad brim Castors,
Youths' do do do do
Military do
Rorams, a great variety,
Smooth Raccoon,
Otter, Mink, and Musk-rat drab,
Lamb's wool, do
Gentlemen's superfine, fur sealed CAPS.
☞He also continues to manufacture all kinds of Hats to order.
DAVID GEE.
December 20, 1837. 77tf.

NEW BOOKS.
LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.
THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton. This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c. &c, as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places. At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.
A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville,
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.
January 24, 1838. 76-3m.

The N. C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough. J. C.

IMPORTED
FLATTERER,
(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October meeting of 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race-horse (the property of Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S. A.) will make his first season in America, under the direction of the undersigned, at the Hon. Judge Strange's Myrtle Hill estate, three miles north of Fayetteville, on the old Raleigh road, and be let to Mares at $50 the season, $75 to insure, and Fifty Cents to the Groom—the money to be paid or secured to be paid, before the Mares are taken away.
The season will commence on the 15th February, and end on the 15th July. Extensive Clover and Grass Pastures provided for Mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but the undersigned cannot be responsible for any that may occur, nor for escapes. Coloured servants sent with mares, boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.
FLATTERER was got by Muley (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour) and is, therefore, half brother of the celebrated imported *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, and of imp. Margrave, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger in 1832; his dam Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1834, was got by Marmion, grandam Harpalice, by Gohanna, g. grandam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker—Everlasting by *Eclipse*.
Muley, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, the winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as £52. Orville is the sire of Emilius, now covering at 50 sovs., and grand sire of imported Priam, covering in this country at $150, Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs., (all three winners of the Derby,) imported Sarpedon, Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, imported Tranby, imported Merman, &c. Muley is also the sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks, of Muley Moloch, imported Leviathan, imported Margrave, &c. Muley is out of Eleanour, the best mare of her day, having won both the Derby and the Oaks. Eleanour (by Whiskey, that famous getter of the stout sort,) is the grandam of imported Luzborough, whose get in this country, ran last year with so much distinction, and is sister to Cressida, Priam's dam.
Clare, Flatterer's dam, was out of Harpalice by Gohanna, the best four mile horse of his day, and as a stallion, *equal to any of any age*.
Flatterer, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest boned, thorough bred in the kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs.) is a horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.
HISTORY AND PERFORMANCES.
Flatterer was bred by Mr. Nowell, in 1831, and run in England, by Sir Mark Wood. He was imported by Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. York, by whom he was placed in the stable of Robert L. Stevens, Esq., near the Union Course, Long Island, who trained and run him in this country.—His performances, both in England and in this country, are creditable to his noble stock. His first appearance in England was in his three year old form, (in 1834) for the renewal of the two thousand guinea stakes, at New Market, when he ran a capital second to *Glencoe*, who has been imported into this country at a high figure. The following is the record:
"NEW MARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.
Tuesday, April 29, 1834.
Renewal of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit. For three year old colts 8st. 7lbs, (119lb.) and fillies 8st 4lb. (116 lb.) R. M. 28 subs.
Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe, Robinson, 1
Sir M. Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 2
Mr. Yates' ch. c. Bentley, 3
Mr. Mills' b. c. brother to Kate; Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo out of Posthuma; Lord Lowther's b. c. by Reveller, out of Trictrac; and Mr. Gully's Viator, also started but were not placed."
On the 29th of May following, he started for the Derby at Epsom, won by Plenipo, and was not placed. 123 subs. 22 started, three placed.
At the New Market, First October Meeting, he *won* the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.
"NEW MARKET, FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.
Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. For 3 yr. old, 8st. 7lb. (119lb) and fillies 8st. 3lb. (116lb.) A. F. Twenty-six subs.
Sir Mark Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley, 1
Mr. Yates's ch. c. Bentley, 2
Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Olympic, by Roveller, 3
Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo, 4
Mr. ——'s Dick, 5
Flatterer was now purchased for Mr. Wadsworth and shipped for America. After an unusually long passage, *during which he never laid down!* he was landed at New York the latter part of July, 1835, was put in training without the possibility of preparation, but, notwithstanding, ran two very creditable races, one of which, mile heats, he won, beating two Eclipse colts and a filly by the same horse. In the following Spring, he was beaten by Mingo, three mile heats, running second to him, and beating Cadmus, by Eclipse, Sydney, by Sir Charles, and the Jewess, by Henry, in the first heat, when he was drawn.
Of this race, the New York Spirit of the Times contained the following account: "Cadmus had the pole, Mingo the out side. They got away in a cluster, the Jewess making "a spurt" between the stand and first gate that quite used her up, when Cadmus and *Flatterer* took up the running, Mingo and Sydney lying well up, the first under a hard pull. Finding Cadmus disliked the pace, Willis held him up after the second mile and Mingo headed the field with ease. Flatterer maintained his stride to the end, running a very handsome second to Mingo, who, for a single three miles can pull to the fastest horse in the country, and come home ahead. Cadmus could not run in the mud—and his friends did not expect much from him, though he ran 2d the next heat, Flatterer having been withdrawn after a *very creditable performance*. Sanford rode him in tip top style, and *had he carried* 168*lb. would have flung the mud in the face of the best of them*."
Flatterer did not start in the Fall nor succeeding Spring. He was purchased by W. L. Corbin, Esq, of Va., and placed in the Stable of J. S. Corbin, Esq, of Fairfield, who furnishes the annexed account of his promise:—"In regard to the promise "Flatterer" gave, while in training by me, of making a good race-horse, I can with sincerity, and, I think, truth, say, that it was decidedly *flattering*. In his mile trial he beat "Whig" (a very fast horse) several lengths, and exhibited very good symptoms at "the finish," of an ability to run a long distance successfully. I witnessed a race on Long Island, last Spring twelve months, between him and several other very sharp nags, two mile heats, in which Flatterer was a good deal over "the foot" of any of them. I considered him then a better horse than he showed for, as he had had but a poor chance to recover from the unusually long and rough voyage across the Atlantic, and the injudicious races he had been made to run the Autumn previous, very recently after his landing. Had his *frog* been sound when he went into training this Fall, he would, *undoubtedly*, have made *distinguishing* and successful races in the campaign. I would as soon breed from Flatterer as any untried Stallion in the country. His blood is as pure as a horse's can be, and his family all run. He runs back very shortly to the English Eclipse, and is a horse of *uncommon* speed himself, and, I think of bottom too. His fine size should recommend him to breeders who may have small or slight mares. His action is *remarkably good* indeed. I have given the Groom the requisite instructions, though from his *good temper* none were needed. His health and appetite are as good as can be. I turned him out during the training on account of diseased frogs, made so from standing in a foul stable at the North. W. L. Corbin says of him, "I am sure he will fulfil the promise expected of him in Carolina."
Mr. White, of Northampton county, who was desirous of procuring Flatterer to stand in that county, says "I feel convinced that Flatterer would be excellent Stock for this section, as we have a large number of Archie, Hal, Tonson, and Luzborough mares. Such material, when built upon by such bone as Flatterer's, would insure good produce. Our Tonson's, Luzborough's and Hal's all lack bone. Flatterer having a good share of size and bone, would have added much to our Stock. Upon the whole I am much pleased with him. His rear parts I think first rate, and his countenance, to a man of soul, is daily bread."
In a letter to the owner, dated New York, Sept. 25th, 1837, W. L. Corbin remarks, "Before touching on your proposition, I will remark for your edification and benefit, wl at fell from the lips of a notable fancyer of the 'blood of noble breeds' this morning. Mr. Boardman, of Alabama, now here, chanced to be at Newmarket, England, when "Flatterer" ran, and says he gave great promise, and stood high in the Sporting circles, as does all his Stock."
Flatterer is yet untried as a Stallion—but as all his Stock in this country have established a high reputation as sure foal-getters, it is expected he will maintain it.
The undersigned repeats the assurance that the strictest and most careful attention will be paid to mares sent to Flatterer, and pledges himself to deliver them in good order and condition when taken away. And he will remark for the information of breeders who may be desirous of obtaining a cross of as noble blood as ever coursed the veins of the horse, that, as advantageous offers have been made for his services in the race-horse region, this will be the only Season he can make here.
MOSES BRANCH.
January 15th, 1838. 77 *tf*
☞The Raleigh Register and Standard, Salisbury Watchman, Hillsborough Recorder, Halifax Advocate and Wilmington Advertiser, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to this Office.

Garden Seeds.
THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.
E. J. HALE.
December 19, tf.

Irish Potatoes.
50 BARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
50 do yellow do do do planting,
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
January 17, 1838. 76-2m.

20 Hhds. SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 boxes fresh bunch RAISINS,
1000 lbs. double refined loaf SUGAR, of superior quality, for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.
January 2, 1838. 74-3t.

A Wagon for sale.
A LIGHT three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c.
C. J. ORRELL.
January 1, 1838. 74tf

For Sale.
THE Subscribers will offer for sale, at Public Auction, on Tuesday in March Court week, that well known and commodious HOUSE and LOT on the South west corner of the street, near the Court House, in the town of Wadesborough, with all the necessary Buildings belonging to said establishment. With a large and convenient Store House, embracing about 1½ acres in front, being the property of Hugh E. Horn, deceased.
Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAMES & JOEL HORN, Adm'rs.
February 7, 1838. 80 4w.

To Saw Mill Owners.
I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.
O. G. PARSLEY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Mackerel.
JUST received, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of 1837 inspection. For sale by
H. LEETE.
December 11, 1837.

FROM THE GLOBE OF MONDAY NIGHT.

STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
FEBRUARY 26, 1838.

The following is a statement of the facts of the duel between the Hon. Wm. J. Graves, of Kentucky, and the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, as agreed upon by George W. Jones and Henry A. Wise, the seconds of the parties, committed to writing between the hours of 10½ o'clock A. M., February 25th, and 12 o'clock M. this day. The seconds propose, first, to state the correspondence which occurred before the challenge, and which was communicated through others than themselves; neither second having borne any paper or message, verbal or written, to or from either of the principals, until Mr. Wise bore the challenge and Mr. Jones bore the acceptance. This correspondence, as it has been placed in the hands of the seconds, is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPS., Feb. 20, 1838.

In the interview which I had with you this morning, when you declined receiving from me the note of Col. J. W. Webb, asking whether you were correctly reported in the Globe in what you are there represented to have said of him in this House upon the 12th instant, you will please say whether you did not remark, in substance, that, in declining to receive the note, you hoped I would not consider it in any respect disrespectful to me, and that the ground on which you rested your declining to receive the note was distinctly this: That you could not consent to get yourself into personal difficulties with conductors of public journals, for what you might think proper to say in debate upon this floor, in discharge of your duties as a representative of the People; and that you did not rest your objection, in our interview, upon any personal objections to Colonel Webb as a gentleman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPS., Feb. 21, 1838.

The note which you just placed in my hands has been received. In reply, I have to state that, in your interview with me this morning, when you proposed to deliver a communication from Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I declined to receive it, because I chose to be drawn into no controversy with him. I neither affirmed nor denied any thing in regard to his character; but when you remarked that this course on my part might place you in an unpleasant situation, I stated to you, and now repeat, that I intended by the refusal no disrespect to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JONA. CILLEY.

Hon. W. J. Graves.

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPS., Feb. 22, 1838.

Sir: Your note of yesterday in reply to mine of that date is inexplicit, unsatisfactory, and insufficient; among other things, in this: that, in your declining to receive Col. Webb's communication, it does not *disclaim* any exception to him personally as a gentleman. I have, therefore, to inquire *whether you declined to receive his communication on the ground of any personal exception to him as a gentleman or man of honor?* A categorical answer is expected. Very respectfully,
WM. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. Cilley.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPS., Feb. 22, 1838.

Sir: Your note of this date has been placed in my hands. I regret that mine of yesterday was not satisfactory to you, but I cannot admit the right on your part to propound the question to which you ask a categorical answer, and therefore decline any further response to it.

Very respectfully,
JONA. CILLEY.

Hon. W. J. Graves.

Here follows the first paper borne by Mr. Wise:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1838.

As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognised among gentlemen. My friend, Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Your obedient servant,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. Cilley.

Mr. Wise states that he presented the foregoing challenge to Mr. Cilley, in the parlor in Mr. Birth's boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock M. on Friday, the 23d instant.

In addition to the foregoing correspondence, the seconds propose to relate only such facts and circumstances as occurred within their joint knowledge, after their own participation in the melancholy affair.

On the evening of the 23d instant, about the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., Mr. Jones, the second of Mr. Cilley, delivered to Mr. Graves, in the room of Mr. Wise, and in his presence, the following note, which was the first paper borne by Mr. Jones, to wit:

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 23, 1838.

Hon. W. J. Graves: Your note of this morning has been received. My friend, General Jones, will "make the arrangements suitable to the occasion." Your obedient servant,
JONA. CILLEY.

Immediately upon the presentation of the acceptance of the challenge, Mr. Graves retired, leaving Mr. Jones with Mr. Wise, who submitted to Mr. Wise the following propositions for the arrangement of the meeting, to wit:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1838.

Sir: Mr. Cilley proposes to meet Mr. Graves at such place as may be agreed upon between us, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock M. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other; to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length, downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggers set; the words to be, "gentlemen, are you ready?" After which, neither answering "no," the words shall be, in regular succession, "fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four." The positions of the parties at the ends of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his second, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds, for the execution of their respective trusts, are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other person shall have any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr. Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose.

Your very obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

About 9 o'clock P. M., at Mr. Jones's room, at Dowson's, Mr. Wise returned to him the following answer, to wit:

WASHINGTON, Feb 23, 1838.

Sir: The terms arranging the meeting between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, which you presented to me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted, with the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire."

I will inform you, sir, by the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will require a postponement of the time of meeting. Your very obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

About 8 o'clock A. M. on the 24th instant, Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. Feb. 24, 1838.

Sir: I will receive, at Dr. Reilly's, on F street, any communication you may see proper to make me, until 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

DR. REILLY'S, F STREET, Feb. 24, 1838,
10 o'clock, A. M.

Sir: I have called at this place, in conformity with your note of this morning, to inform you that Mr. Graves has not, as yet, been able to procure a rifle and put it in order, and cannot be ready by 12 o'clock M. to day. He is desirous, however, to have the meeting to-day, if possible, and I will inform you by half past 12 o'clock M. to-day, what time to procure and prepare a weapon be will require. Very respectfully, &c.
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

Afterwards, Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

WASHINGTON, 10½ A. M. Feb. 24, 1838.

SIR: Your note dated at 10 o'clock to-day is received.

In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves.

Very respectfully, &c.
Hon. H. A. Wise. GEO. W. JONES.

Afterwards, Mr. Jones sent to Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1838, 11 A. M.

SIR: Through the politeness of my friend, Dr. Duncan, I now tender to you, for the use of Mr. Graves, the rifle referred to in my note of 10½ A. M. this morning.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Hon. H. A. Wise. GEO. W. JONES.

And with this note a rifle and powder flask, and balls, were left at Mr. Wise's room.

After the reception of this note from Mr. Jones, Mr. Wise called on him at Dr. Reilly's, and informed Mr. Jones that Mr. Graves had procured a rifle other than that left at his room by Dr. Duncan, and would be ready for the meeting at 3 o'clock, P. M. It was then agreed that the parties should meet at the Anacosta bridge, on the road to Marlborough, in Maryland, between the hours of 1½ and 2½ o'clock, P. M. and if either got there first he should wait for the other, and that they would thence proceed out of the District. Accordingly, the parties met at the bridge, Mr. Cilley and his party arriving there first; and all proceeded about 2 o'clock, P. M. to the place of meeting. On arriving at the place, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wise immediately proceeded to mark off the ground. They then decided the choice of positions. Mr. Wise won the position, and consequently Mr. Jones had the giving of the word.—At this time Mr. Jones was informed by Mr. Wise that two gentlemen (Mr. Calhoon, of Kentucky, and Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky,) were at some distance off, spectators, but they should not approach upon the ground. Mr. Jones replied that he objected to their coming on the ground, as it was against the articles of the meeting, but he entertained for them the highest respect. Mr. Wise also informed Mr. Jones that, contrary to the terms, he had brought on the ground *two* rifles; that if he (Mr. Jones) required him so to do, he would immediately send one of them away. Upon Mr. Jones finding that the rifle was unloaded, he consented that it should remain in one of the carriages. There were, it is proper to remark, several persons on the ground, (besides the back-drivers and the two gentlemen before mentioned at a distance,) who were there without the authority or consent of either party or their friends, as far as is known to Mr. Jones or Mr. Wise, and one of those persons was supposed to be the owner of the field. Shortly after the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. the rifles were loaded in the presence of the seconds; the parties were called together; they were fully instructed by Mr. Jones as to their position, and the words twice repeated to them, as they would be, and as they were delivered to them, in the exchange of shots. After this they were ordered to their respective positions, the seconds assumed their places, and the friends accompanying the seconds were dispersed along the line of fire, to observe that each obeyed the terms of the meeting. Mr. Jones gave the word distinctly, audibly, and in regular succession, and the parties exchanged shots without violating in the least a single instruction. They both missed. After which Mr. Wise called upon the friends generally to hear what was to be said. Upon the assembling of the friends, Mr. Jones inquired of Mr. Wise whether his friend (Mr. Graves) was satisfied? Mr. Wise immediately said in substance:—"Mr. Jones, these gentlemen have come here without animosity towards each other, they are fighting merely upon a point of honor; cannot Mr. Cilley assign some reason for not receiving at Mr. Graves's hands Col. Webb's communication, or make some disclaimer which will relieve Mr. Graves from his position?" Mr. Jones replied in substance: "Whilst the challenge is impending, Mr. Cilley can make no explanations." Mr. Wise said in substance: "The exchange of shots suspends the challenge, and the challenge is suspended for the purpose of explanation." Mr. Jones thereupon said he would see Mr. Cilley, and did go to him. He returned, and asked Mr. Wise again: "Mr. Wise, do I understand aright that the challenge is suspended?" Mr. Wise answered, "It is." Mr. Jones was then about to proceed, when Mr. Wise suggested that it was best, perhaps, to give the explanation or reason in writing. Mr. Jones then said in substance: "Mr. Wise, if you require *me* to put what I have to say in writing, I shall require you to put what you have said, and may say, in writing." Mr. Wise replied:—"Well, let us hear the explanation beforehand, as it may not be necessary to put it in writing." Mr. Jones then proceeded, as he now thinks, substantially to say: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he now does, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but that he declined to receive the note because he chose not to be drawn into any controversy with Col. Webb." Mr. Wise thinks this answer of Mr. Jones was, in substance, as follows: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he does now, the highest respect and the most kind feelings; but my friend refuses to disclaim disrespect for Col. Webb, because he does not choose to be drawn into an expression of opinion as to him."

Such is the substantial difference now between the two seconds as to this answer of Mr. Jones. The friends on each side, with the seconds, then retired from each other to consult upon this explanation. After consultation, Mr. Wise returned to Mr. Jones and said: "Mr. Jones, this answer leaves Mr. Graves precisely in the position in which he stood when the challenge was sent." Much conversation then ensued between the seconds and their friends, but no nearer approach to reconciliation being made, the challenge was renewed, and another shot was exchanged in a manner perfectly fair and honorable to all parties. After this, the seconds and the friends again assembled, and the challenge was again withdrawn, and very similar conversations to that after the first exchange of shots again ensued. Mr. Jones, then remarked: "Mr. Wise, my friend, in coming to the ground and exchanging shots with Mr. Graves, has shown to the world that, in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, he did not do so because he dreaded a controversy. He has shown himself a brave man, and disposed to render satisfaction to Mr. Graves. I do think that he has done so, and that the matter should end here." To this Mr. Wise replied in substance: "Mr. Jones, Mr. Cilley has already expressed his respect for *Mr. Graves* in the *written correspondence*, and Mr. Graves does not require of Mr. Cilley a certificate of character for Col. Webb: he considers himself bound not only to preserve the respect due to himself, but to defend the honor of his friend, Col. Webb." These words of Mr. Wise Mr. Jones recollects, and Mr. Wise thinks he added the words: "Mr. Graves only insists that he has not borne the note of a man who is not a man of honor, and not a gentleman." After much more conversation, and ineffectual attempts to adjust the matter, the challenge was again renewed; and whilst the friends were again loading the rifles for the third exchange of shots, Mr. Jones and Mr. Wise walked apart, and each proposed to the other anxiously to settle the affair. Mr. Wise asked Mr. Jones "if Mr. Cilley could not assign the reason for declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, that he (Mr. Cilley) did not hold himself accountable to Col. Webb for words spoken in debate?" Mr. Jones replied that "Mr. Cilley would not assign that reason, because he did not wish to be understood as expressing the opinion whether he was or was not accountable for words spoken in debate." Mr. Wise then, according to his recollection, asked Mr. Jones whether "Mr. Cilley would not say, that in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, either *directly* or *indirectly?*" To which Mr. Jones replied affirmatively, adding, "Mr. Cilley entertains the highest respect for Mr. Graves, but declined to receive the note, because he chose to be drawn into no controversy with Col. Webb." After further explanatory conversation, the parties then exchanged the third shot, fairly and honorably, as in every instance. Immediately previous to the last exchange of shots, Mr. Wise said to Mr. Jones, "If this matter is not terminated this shot, and is not settled, I will propose to shorten the distance." To which Mr. Jones replied, "After this shot, without effect, I will entertain the proposition."

After Mr. Cilly fell, Mr. Wise, for Mr. Graves, expressed a desire to Mr. Jones to see Mr. Cilly.—Mr. Jones replied to Mr. Wise, 'My friend is dead;' and went on to Mr. Graves, and told him that there was no objection to his request to see Mr. Cilley. When Mr. Jones approached Mr. Graves, and informed him that his request should be granted, Mr. Graves inquired, "How is he?" The reply was, "My friend is dead, sir." Mr. Graves then went to his carriage. Mr. Wise inquired of Mr. Jones, before leaving the ground, whether he could render any service, and tendered all the aid in his power. Mr. Wise and Mr. Jones concur that there were three shots exchanged.

Such is the naked statement of all the material facts and circumstances attending this unfortunate affair of honor, which we make in justice to our friends, to ourselves, to all concerned, to the living and to the dead; and it is made for the only purpose of allaying excitement in the public mind, and to prevent any and all further controversy upon a subject, which already is full enough of woe. We have fully and *substantially* stated wherein we agree and disagree. We cordially agree, at all events, in bearing unqualified testimony to the fair and honorable manner in which this duel was conducted. We endeavored to discharge our duty according to that code under which the parties met, regulated by *magnanimous principles*, and the laws of humanity. Neither of us has taken the least exception to the course of the other; and we sincerely hope that here all controversy whatever may cease. We especially desire our respective friends to make no publication on the subject. None can regret the termination of the affair more than ourselves, and we hope again that the last of it will be the signatures of our names to this paper, which we now affix.

GEO. W. JONES.
HENRY A. WISE.

Blacklegs look out.—The Richmond, Indiana, Palladium says, that "a bill past our House some days past, punishing severely persons convicted of being regular gamblers, or passing through the country with gambling apparatus; the punishment is penitentiary for from one to five years, and disfranchisement for a term not exceeding five years, at the discretion of the jury."

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE, MARCH 2.

The Duel.—The interest which the public very naturally takes in all that relates to this unfortunate affair, has induced us to make copious extracts from the correspondence of the New York American and Courier and Enquirer. The letter from the distinguished Editor of the former paper, who is now in Washington, will be read with thrilling interest. There can be no longer the least doubt that Col. Webb used the sincerest and most industrious efforts to prevent the meeting of Messrs. Graves and Cilley. This is clearly established.

We deeply regret to discover that the administration press is determined to make a party question of the affair. They are resolved to make out a case of conspiracy against the life of Mr. Cilley, notwithstanding that, in maintaining this absurd idea, they violate every thing like reason or probability. It is impossible, however, that they can succeed. If the case is to be examined, upon the evidence presented by Messrs. Jones and Wise, it would not be difficult to show that the proof both of bloody design and ruthless determination is the stronger against Mr. Cilley. The choice of the unusual and murderous weapon—the haste with which the affair was precipitated—the palpable purpose of preventing Mr. Graves from acquiring skill, by the pertinacious offers of a weapon—a thing unheard of in the annals of duelling—all these and other circumstances of which we have been apprised, go to show that, if any deliberate purpose of mischief existed, it was on the side of the friends of Mr. Cilley. When to this, we add the fact that Mr. Benton and Mr. Bynum are known to have instigated Mr. Cilley to refuse to put in writing the reply he had given to Mr. Graves, it will be difficult to resist the conclusion that these remorseless men are chargeable with a large share of the consequences which have resulted.

FROM THE SAME, MARCH 3.

The Duel.—Wherever the intelligence of this most unhappy affair has been received it has occasioned the liveliest sensations of sorrow and regret. The conduct of the seconds is severely and very generally censured, and, in our opinion, with the best reason. The affair ought to have been settled without a resort to arms—but at all events, it ought to have been adjusted after the first fire. The lives of such men as Messrs. Graves and Cilley ought not to have been sported with. The seconds have a fearful accountability to meet, and we do not doubt in the least, that the verdict of public opinion will be most decidedly against them.

We regret to perceive that the administration press still endeavours to make the death of Mr. Cilley the result of a conspiracy. Nothing can be more preposterous. The Whig party disclaim all connection with the duel. It arose, it is true, originally out of a political question, but the quarrel, if quarrel it may be called, in which Mr. Cilley fell, was a personal one, between himself and Mr. Graves. The Whigs could gain nothing by such a duel. The party, without dissent, deplore and condemn it. Not so, the other side—They insanely charge that it was a conspiracy. They insist that Mr. Cilley was killed, because he was a supporter of the administration. If any one doubts that they go to this absurb length, let him read the annexed article from the New York Era, one of the organs of the party in that city.

FROM THE ERA.

Cilley, the honest, talented Democrat, was doomed to die by the hands of bank assassins because he dared to revive the public recollection of a glaring instance of bank corruption."

"But the whole Federal party, with Henry Clay at their head, have sworn themselves into a solemn league to restore that bank to all its monstrous powers; and detached bands of that party have sworn to crush—by assassination and murder if necessary—all its distinguished opponents."

Extract from the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

I notice what you say in this day's Chronicle, in relation to the political use which the administration press is determined to make of the late duel here. I am sorry that the press has taken this course, and has rendered it necessary for you to speak out, upon this unfortunate affair. It is, however, too evident that such a course is forced upon the Whig press, by the gross misrepresentations, and perversions of facts, with which the Evening Post, the Baltimore Republican, and other kindred prints are already teeming. In addition to the facts named in the Chronicle of this morning, there is another pregnant with the most important reflections: and that is, that the Hon. Mr. Williams, Senator from Mississippi, a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Cilley, as well as others of his friends, residents in the same boarding house, KNEW of Mr. Cilley's intention to go out with Mr. Graves, upon the morning of the day of the duel, and took no pains to prevent it. Moreover, so firm was the belief that Cilley would kill his antagonist, (so skilful had he proved himself in two or three days' practice with the rifle, *in the presence of some of his most intimate friends,*) that, at about the hour when it was to be presumed the engagement was taking place, a Senator of the U. States, of the administration party, took out his watch, and with an air of anticipated triumph, remarked to a companion, "GRAVES IS NOW A DEAD MAN!"

What commentary is furnished by such facts upon the course now pursuing by the *political* friends of the late Mr. Cilley? I say no more at present.

Col. Webb.—This gentleman has, as we learn, returned to his residence in New York, and we may reasonably expect something from him, in due time, in reference to the late unhappy affair. In the meantime, it is but just that he should have the advantage of whatever his contemporaries in New York, who know him best, may think proper to say in his favor. The Evening Star, edited by Mr. NOAH, has the following paragraph.

I believe I know something of Col. Webb; we have been at war and at peace alternately for the last ten years. I have always been his friend, never his enemy. He is careless in his political course—zealous in his resentment—easily subdued and of inordinate vanity—it is indeed his great if not his only weakness; but that he is a "blackguard" or "no gentleman," as he was called by Mr. Cilley, and frequently so by other men who have refused to meet him, is untrue. James Watson Webb is the son of a revolutionary officer, an aid-de-camp to General Washington, honor enough we would say for any man to the remotest generation—he is connected with some of the oldest families in this State—has several brothers, all men of character and respectability, and is married in one of our oldest families, and has several children that he is educating with great care and attention. To stigmatise a man so situated as a "blackguard," under an excuse to get rid of the responsibility of a meeting, is only to bring on another issue which, in the case of Mr. Cilley, has led to a disastrous termination, and the choice of rifles by Mr. C. was no doubt made under the impression that Mr. Graves was a decided shot with a pistol.

The Spy in Washington writes from the Capital as follows:

The city has been filled with rumors, respecting Col. Webb, arising no doubt out of the fact that he had determined to prevent the fight between Mr. Cilley and Mr. Graves; but he was kept in ignorance as to time and place; and had no suspicion that they would meet to day, or for some days to come, until about ten o'clock this morning; when, accompanied by two friends, each of them armed, he proceeded to Bladensburg in search of the hostile party with a fixed resolution that Mr. Cilley should permit him to take the place of Mr. Graves. In this decision his friends would have sustained him, at all hazards, regardless of consequences. Not finding the combatants, Mr. Webb returned to Washington, and having received information that led to the conclusion, that they might be found in another direction, with the same friends he renewed the attempt to discover the place of meeting; but this was alike unsuccessful. Returning to this city, they made a third attempt with the like result; and I think most fortunately, for no man tell, what would have been the termination of such a meeting, supported, as Col. Webb was, by two chivalric and resolute friends.

These movements, however, during the morning, produced rumors that Col. Webb was himself embarked in the conflict. They were without foundation. Col. Webb has neither given nor received any challenge, except in the case of Mr. Cilley, since his arrival in Washington.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, Feb. 28.

The Funeral of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Maine, took place, from the Capitol, at the appointed time, yesterday. The Hall and Galleries of the Representatives Hall were crowded with Ladies and Gentlemen, besides a very general attendance of the Senators and Representatives. The religious ceremonies were a Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, and a Discourse by the Rev. Mr. Reese. After which the body was attended to the grave by both Houses of Congress, and, as usual, by the President of the United States and the higher officers of the Government.

No business was, of course, transacted in either House of Congress yesterday.

It is stated in an evening paper, that the Judges of the Supreme Court did not attend the funeral of the late Mr. Cilley. They were invited by the committee; but they passed resolutions, putting their refusal to accept the invitation on the ground that the deceased fell in a duel.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1838.

Mr. Graves was the bearer of a very courteous note from Colonel Webb to Mr. Cilley, simply asking him for an explanation of his language used in debate on the 12th instant. Mr. Cilley, after taking the note in his hand and being apprised of its contents, declined receiving it; and, as an eye witness of the transaction states, threw it somewhat contemptuously into the hat of Mr. Graves, which Mr. G. held in his hand. Mr. Graves again tendered it, and said:—"If you do not receive this note from Col. Webb, you will place me in an unpleasant predicament, and compel me to tender you one from myself." Mr. Cilley replied that he hoped not. Mr. Graves said it would be unavoidable,—whereupon Mr. Cilley asked half an hour for consideration. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Cilley said to Mr. Graves:—"I have determined not to receive the note of Col. Webb, because I will not hold myself responsible to any conductor of a public press for words spoken in debate on this floor." Mr. Graves answered—"then I am to understand that you do not place the rejection of Col. Webb's note on the ground that you do not consider him a gentleman;" to which Mr. Cilly responded—"certainly not—I do not know Col. Webb even by sight, and know nothing against his character as a gentleman." Mr. Graves said that he believed this would be sufficient; but would take a few minutes to reflect upon it.

Immediately after this conversation, Mr. Graves addressed a letter to Mr. Cilley, recapitulating the substance of the conversation, requesting him to reduce it to writing. Hereupon a consultation took place between Mr. Cilley, Mr. Duncan of the House, Mr. Benton of the Senate, and several others, the result of which was a reply late in the evening wherein Mr. Cilley refused to recognise so much of Mr. Graves' report of the conversation as related to Col. Webb, and said that he had neither admitted nor denied his claims to be considered a gentleman. This was virtually questioning Mr. Graves' *veracity*, and he insisted upon an admission in writing of what had occurred in their personal interview. But under the advisement of Mr. Benton and others, it was refused, and we all know the melancholy termination of the affair.

Col. Webb is still here, having publicly proclaimed through his friends, that his only object in remaining yesterday and to-day, was to afford Mr. Duncan an opportunity to carry into execution his avowed purpose of calling him out, and also to answer any call from any party who felt himself agrieved by his acts or opinions. It was currently reported yesterday, that if Col. Webb appeared in the streets again previous to his departure, he would be *Lynched*. But this only rendered it necessary for him to do what was not intended; and accordingly at two o'clock he twice walked the entire length of Pennsylvania Avenue. Of course he was not molested; and I may add that public opinion is rapidly settling down into the conviction that Mr. Cilley was alone responsible for the consequences of forcing an innocent and unoffending gentleman into a deadly personal contest with rifles.

Economy.—According to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, the expenses of the present *economick* democratick Administration, from the 1st of Jan. 1837, to the 1st of January, 1838, *exclusive* of the $4,698,000 required for the Post Office Department, was $35,281,362! Thus is manifested the sincerity of those whose cry was "retrenchment and economy," when Mr. Adams was in the way of Gen. Jackson. The whole expenditure for the four years beginning with 1823 and ending with 1826, exclusive of the public debt, was $44,667,075; now it is FORTY MILLIONS PER ANNUM!—*Newbern Spectator.*

A couple of Sub-Treasury Banks arrested.—The Znaesville (Ohio) Republican of the 17th inst. says:—Stephen Munger, Postmaster at Kingsville, Ashtabula Co., and his son Harrison, have been arrested and imprisoned, on suspicion of robbing the mail. A fellow by the name of James Houck, said to be of this (Muskingum) county, has been arrested and imprisoned at Columbus, for robbing the mail near Linn, Huron Co., Ohio.

The Indian War.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

Florida.—We have been favored with the perusal of letters from Florida, of the 8th and 9th of the present month, from an officer engaged in the arduous service in that region. He says: "We have reached the much talked of Everglades, and have, the last two days, marched through mud, grass and water, from 2 to 3 feet deep, scarcely finding dry space enough to encamp upon at night. This campaign has been by far the most arduous and laborious of any since the war commenced. Every one, from the General down, has done his duty to the best of his ability. To describe a country which almost beggars description, would exceed the limits of a camp letter."

This gentleman writes at a spot about 20 miles south of Fort Jupiter. He describes a difficult march through briers, thick bearded saw grass, (which is strong, and from its name cuts badly,) in black mud up to the waist, and crossed where ten Indians might defy a hundred of the best troops in the world, from the peculiar situation of the country. He states, that at the solicitation of a negro prisoner, a talk was had with the Indians. "When the advanced guard had marched very near the Indians, we found them, as they always are, with their rifles cocked, to fire upon us. When this negro found them by a very different trail, the Indians told him, (whom at first they were for killing,) that if he was going to do good, he must stop the Army, and they would then believe him. On his making his appearance, the advanced guard, as also the balance of the army, halted, and Gen. Jessup with several officers visited, or rather met, the Indians. They being young warriors, commanded by Hadjo, and merely a scouting party, stated that they were tired of the war, but could not make any terms, as the chiefs were not there.—They requested until 12 to-day, (the 8th.) when they would again see the General, and have a talk; and while I am writing, Gen. Jessup, with several officers, and a force at hand sufficient to guard against stratagem and surprise, are now in council about half a mile off, and I hope something may be done to put an end to this almost interminable war—interminable, I say, because the Almighty has placed these savages in a country inhabitable only by themselves, and where Xenophon's army could not displace them so long as they choose to remain. They have fastnesses and hiding places, where they lie in ambush, wait until we come up, fire upon the advance, kill and wound, and then run off."

The writer says there is but one opinion as to the policy of permitting the Indians to remain. He passes a high compliment upon Gen. Jessup, who, he says, has done every thing that any man could have done. He adds: "it would have filled your bosom with pleasure to have seen, on the day of the battle (at Locha Hatchee) these men charge the Hammock and swim the creek, in the face of the enemy hid behind their trees, and amidst their fires and savage yells. Col. Z. Taylor (of whom I have before made worthy mention,) penetrated to the West as far as possible, but on account of the country, has been compelled to fall back, and is now I believe at Fort Brook or Bassinger. An express received last night, informs us that 130, including negroes, men, women and children, have gone in to him. Among them were 46 men who bore arms."

"The clouds are gathering, and indicate rain, which, should it come, will put an end to this campaign, for the ground where I am now sitting, would, with six hours rain, be overflowed some inches deep."

"7 o'clock, P. M. The General and other officers have returned from the Council, accompanied by Hadjo, (a considerable character) and eight other Seminoles. Two of them came to my tent, where I fed them from my scanty supply, (for we cannot carry much in our packs,) and gave them some to carry out. They beg to be permitted to retain a small portion of the country. They say it is their home—the home of their fathers—that they were born here, and love the country, and would not leave it. The General has consented that they shall remain until they hear from Washington. They say they are tired of fighting—they dont wish to hurt the white man, nor trouble any thing belonging to him. In my opinion, they can be made useful allies, instead of a daring foe, and would occupy a portion of country uninhabitable by white men, unless possibly some more degenerate than the untutored savage. These Indians are very timid and suspicious, for they have been told so many falsehoods, by mischievous persons, that they are very distrustful. They are not restrained, but permitted to go out again. Two of them stay in our camp to-night, from choice. They did not bring in their arms. To-morrow they will have another talk, when something more will be ascertained. Tustogee, who commanded on the 24th ult. was here at the talk, and will probably come in to-morrow."

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 17.

Our War.—There are various rumors afloat highly discreditable to Gen. Jesup, in relation to his recent interview with the Indians. The following article with which we have been politely furnished, contains the principal facts as derived from the most authentic sources.

"The schr. Amelia arrived on the 16th from Indian River Inlet, which place she left on the 13th inst. From letters which have been received from the Army, we learn that Gen. Jesup was at Jupiter Inlet on the 11th. Two chiefs (Tuskegee and Halleck Hajo,) and about one hundred warriors, visited Gen. Jesup's camp a few days after the affair of the 24th January. They said they wished for peace, and asked permission to remain upon a small portion of the Territory. After holding a "talk" with the General they agreed to come in with their women and children and await the decision of the President, to whom the matter has been referred. In the meantime Tuskegee and Halleck Hajo, have promised to furnish guides to show where Sam Jones' hiding places are, and the army will continue in active operation. Lieut. Linnard, aid to Gen. Jesup, arrived in the Amelia, and is bearer of despatches to Washington."

We do not like the proposition about remaining in a small portion of the Territory. The breach is too wide between the Indian and the Floridian, ever to be healed. The people of Florida will not submit to it, and it has cost too much blood and treasure for Government to give up the war in this style.

The national honor and dignity are too deeply concerned for it to listen for one moment to the proposal. We fear however that the Indians are temporising, and that the scenes of last spring are to be enacted again, and that Indian diplomacy will again outwit us, and the suffering inhabitants of East Florida kept from their homes another year.

The people of Florida are willing to emigrate and leave the Seminoles in full possession, provided Government will pay them for their property and the losses they have incurred.—*Herald.*

We learn that upwards of 100 negroes have surrendered themselves at Tampa, and 15 Indians captured by Gen. Nelson's Brigade on the Withlacoochee, have also been sent to that post.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.

TEXAS.—By the brig Opelousas, Capt. Collins, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, we have information of the sailing of a Mexican fleet for the purpose of blockading the ports of Texas. The fleet consisted of one ship, one brig, and two schooners; they left Vera Cruz on the 6th instant. The Opelousas brings papers and despatches for the Mexican minister. Tranquility prevailed at Vera Cruz.

"WATERTOWN, (Jefferson Co.) N. Y., February 23.

"I have but a moment to say that our county, for the last three days, has been all in commotion, on account of the organizing of the patriots for the attack on Kingston, and yesterday all went to see the departure of the patriot army from French creek. The army, as they call it, left there last evening and yesterday, and went on to Hickory Island, just below Long Island, and opposite Ganannaque, where they mustered in all about 500, with eleven heavy guns, &c. After mustering for volunteers to make the attack, only about 200 would agree to go.

"Their commander, General Van Rensselaer, was stupid from some cause, and they have finally retired to French creek, and are *dispersing in every direction, perfectly disheartened, and giving up any farther attempt on the Canadas.* The excitement here, for the last three days, has been greater than at any time during the last war; and we are all glad that it is ended.

"Eight companies of our militia are ordered out, and are now assembling to preserve order, and to protect against any retaliatory measures on French creek—the head quarters of the patriots. Mackenzie has been in our village for the last week."

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, FEB. 27.

St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties, (New York,) seem to be alive with Patriots. The robbing of the Watertown arsenal was but preparatory to an eruption. Brockville, Upper Canada, has been taken possession of by their forces, some accounts say, and others say they were *going* to take it; and others yet, that after a *flare-up*, they would not stand fire, and dispersed! It is also stated, that a concentrated attack upon the British lines was to be made all along the frontier, on one night, from Malden to Montreal. Ogdensburgh, Prescott, Kingston, and Montreal, are in a great state of excitement. Gen. Scott had reached Buffalo, and left immediately for Michigan. Gen. Wool was expected at Sackett's Harbor. The officers of the Government seem to be very active, but when such speeches as McNabb's are afloat to enrage the frontier population, the Government is powerless.

One of the deputy marshals near Watertown, I see, even sent a despatch to Kingston announcing the intended attack upon that place. The unfortunate condition of our business has thrown great masses of people out of employ on the frontier, and they seem to be bent upon plunder in Canada.—I expect now to hear by every mail, that the British will retaliate upon us, and then it will be very difficult for the country to avert serious difficulties. The alarm on the frontier, it appears, will not be quieted until warm weather.

Stocks are in the dumps to-day. The money market is in its usual savage condition. Exchange on England has risen a little, being firm at 7 per cent. Treasury notes are without change. No foreign arrival yet! March 1, unless we have some arrivals there will not be a single European packet in the harbor. This is very extraordinary.

The Locofocos have a meeting in Tammany to-night, to drum up for the spring elections. We shall have warm work in this campaign, but we shall whip them as handsomely as ever. What course the Conservatives will take remains yet to be seen.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The domestic exchanges every day are getting into a worse condition. The cotton tide from the South is spending its force. Exchange on Mobile is now from 11 to 13 per cent., and on the interior of Alabama in a yet worse condition. The rate on Natchez is 15 to 18 per cent.; on Nashville 12 to 15; on Louisville 6 to 7; and on St. Louis 9 to 10. I have no respect, then, and can have none for the intelligence or capacity of a man who gravely tells me the domestic exchanges of this country are in a sound condition. It is easier to negotiate a bill on London, 3,000 miles over sea, and the terms are better than on the principal cities of our Southwestern and Western common country: and yet, with this bold fact staring a man full in the face, and staggering him by its weight, the Globe gravely tells the country the Domestic Exchanges are in a good condition—as good as when the United States Bank transacted them!

A couple of loafers in New York wagered their hats upon their comparative capabilities in the way of rum-drinking. One of them drank a pint. He won a hat, but lost his life. As the hat was worth more than the life, he was of course a gainer—and so was the public.—*Louis. Jour.*

Laborers.—We saw yesterday a very large number of laborers in Chamber street, who had assembled there for the purpose of making a contract to go West to work on some of the Canals. The condition of the laboring classes is now so hard in this city, under the hard money expedient of the Administration, that they are willing to go almost any where,—or to make almost any sacrifices of associations or comforts, for the purpose of getting employ. Thus the measures of the Government not only strip men of employ, but drive them from their homes.

N. Y. Express.

NORFOLK, March 1.

Arrival of Her Britannic Majesty's Corvette Pearl.—This ship, under the command of Lord Clarence Paget, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday, in 23 days from Bermuda, and came up and anchored off the Naval Hospital yesterday morning.

We learn that the despatches brought by the Pearl were received at Bermuda from England, and were immediately transmitted to this country.

As the Algonquin, reported to have arrived at Philadelphia from Europe, with intelligence of the seizure of American vessels by the British, has *not* arrived, the mission of the Pearl, although doubtless of much importance, loses some of its interest.—*Beacon.*

"An ounce of civet, good Apothecary!"

It is really nauseating to read the fulsome praise with which Mr. Calhoun is now bedaubed, from day to day, in the columns of the Globe, the official organ of that Administration which he has exerted himself so diligently to put down. It is impossible that Mr. Calhoun, occupying even the position which he does, can feel gratified at incense from such a source. It must serve, however, if any thing can, to open his eyes to the false attitude in which he stands. We have no doubt that we could fill our paper with extracts from the Globe, abusive of Mr. Calhoun. But the play would not be worth the candle. The following, however, uttered of him, less than one short year ago, will serve as a specimen of the courteous terms then employed towards him by that print:—*Ral. Register.*

"He (Mr. Calhoun) kept bobbing up and down, making explanations, attempting to reconcile his inconsistencies, proposing afterthoughts by way of covering misrepresentations. There was a smile on every face, but Calhoun's, at the shifts and turns he tried. His efforts were like those of a squirrel made sick by a shot, and falling from the top of a tree, catching at every twig in the descent, and holding on each as long as possible. He came to the ground at last, poor fellow. There is not one syllable of truth in any thing he stated."

Mr. Calhoun *has introduced a bill into the Senate to cede the public lands to the States within whose limits they may be!!* When he proposed the same measure, a year ago, the reason he gave was to prevent the patronage of the Land Office from being used as an engine in the Presidential election. We thought that it was rather a strange position, that we should *give* away our property to keep from being *robbed* of it. Since then, however, Mr. Calhoun has found out that the President's patronage is utterly harmless: that he has abandoned his old tricks of corruption and fallen into the ways of the right pure and immaculate nullifiers. If that be so, where is the necessity of filching from the old States their *blood-bought* and *treasure-bought* acres? Mr. Calhoun's own State may submit to it, for she seems disposed to acquiesce in any thing he does; but is there another of the old States that can be thus *untrue* to itself:—thus *unjust* to its ancestors, its present generation, and its posterity? The people of North Carolina have once spoken on this subject in a tone of voice that we trust will never be lowered: and confusion be on the head of that representative of hers that refuses to obey!!—*Salisbury Car.*

Isaac Hill, the Governor of New Hampshire, holds the office of Pension Agent under the General Government—and this too, in direct defiance of a provision in the Constitution of his State, prohibiting such employment. The "Granite" boys are, however, preparing to throw His Excellency entirely upon the crib at Washington for sustenance.—*Richmond Whig.*

On opening the Standard of the 21st inst., we notice for the first time, its most inappropriate and singular motto—"THE PEOPLE *against* THE BANK."—When we consider that the Standard is the advocate of the bank of banks, the "great mammoth," of which the Executive will be president, director, cashier, teller and stockholder, we think that "FANNY WRIGHT *against* MARRIAGE," would be a more characteristic motto.—When poor Fanny got married she had the discretion to cease her abuse of the "holy tie of wedlock"; but since the Standard has espoused the "Great Loco foco Bank," it is more severe than ever on the "small fry" of "shaving shops."—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Intelligencer says:—"We were glad to observe Mr. Preston again in his seat in the Senate yesterday, although still suffering in some degree from the effects of the surgical operation which has confined him to his lodgings for three weeks past. Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, also, who has been confined to his room by indisposition for a week past, appeared in his seat yesterday."

Shoot the Deserter.—The following denunciation of the Hon. N. P. Tallmadge, a Senator in Congress, appeared in Monday's Albany Argus:—

Resolved, That if in the depths of deep political damnation there is a depth still more profound, that is the next place to which the *Iscariot Tallmadge* ought to be elected.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, concluded in the Senate, yesterday, a masterly speech against the sub-Treasury scheme. The power of analysis, and clearness and force of argument, for which he is so distinguished, were never more successfully exerted than on this occasion, in exposing the true nature and history, the rise, progress, purposes and consequences of the fatal experiments of the Administration on the currency and business of the country, which have marked the Jacksonian epoch of our Government.

National Intelligencer.

According to a test vote in the House of Delegates of Virginia, taken in connection with the avowal of members over their own signatures, there appears to be a decided majority of members opposed to the Sub-Treasury bill; the Richmond Whig states, at least 74 to 56.

A Tavern Incident.—What are you about? you black rascal! Twice have you roused me from my sound sleep to tell me that breakfast is ready, and now you've woke me by attempting to pull off the bed clothes! What the devil do you mean?"

"Why, massa, if you is'nt going to get up, I mus hab de sheet any how, 'case dey's watin for de *table cloff*"

ASHBOROUGH, (N. C.) ...

The Randolph Manufacturing Co.—On the 24th instant, a co... formed under the above title, ... host of talent and enterprise; ... say respectable capital for ... tion of country. The amount ... tually subscribed is TWENTY-... SAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS, ... be increased, we understand, to ... The object is another Cotton ... the vicinity of this place, to be ... ing on a pretty large scale. ... pany have already purchased a ... ly or quite the best in the ... seven and a half miles a little ... of East from here, which has ... grinding and carding machinery ... tion—heretofore known as ... on Deep River. John B. ... lected President of the company. ... Board of Directors consists of ... ing gentlemen, viz:—Elisha ... Mr. Timothy Worster, ... Esq., Jesse Wheeler, Esq., and ... Miller. We had not the ... tending the meeting of the ... we understand the work is to be ... forthwith. And, what is better ... from their zeal, and their ... for industry and rugged enterprise ... pected they will go at it with ... up!

We make this announcement ... higher gratification, as it evinces ... gress and constant advancement ... manufacturing spirit which, ... this country, was set on foot a ... ago by Elliott, Horney & Co., ... Falls. This Factory, as the ... knows, is now in the most ... tion.—*Southern Citizen.*

Lead Mine.—It affords us ... to state that a valuable Lead ... been recently discovered in the ... of Davidson county.

The Ore is the *carbonate of Lead*, ... unites the advantages of great ... very easy reduction, and the ... to be very extensive. The ... lead has never been found in ... quantities in Europe, but exists ... dance at the celebrated *Lamine* ... Missouri, where, owing to the ... of the miners, it was until ... ered as worthless; but that ... been taken up by a Company ... brought the lights of science to ... ance, the carbonate of Lead is ... served with great care and ... most valuable ore.

The mine in Davidson has ... chased by Mr. Roswell A. ... skill and persevering industry ... known, and insure success.

Western Carolinian.

The last Device.—It is evident ... Van Buren, finding himself ... where, is about to make a new ... political chess-board. After having ... all his life, opposed to Southern ... he now finds his only chance for ... to throw himself upon the South, ... a preconcerted effort is making ... ministration Press in the South, ... cate the belief that Mr. Van Buren ... able to the institution of Slavery, ... Mr. Clay is leagued with Abolition ... is true that Mr. Van Buren never ... Slave, and lives in a non-Slave ... State—that he stands committed ... against Slavery in all its forms—... gan of his Administration in New ... Evening Post, is a rank Abolitionist ... that one of his supporters in the ... ate recently introduced Resolutions ... were universally considered as ... festo of the Abolitionists. It is ... that Mr. Clay is a large Slave-... lives in a Slave-holding State—... always defended the rights of ... from whatever quarter attacked, ... sistent to the last, recently voted ... Calhoun's Slavery Resolutions. ... of all that? If Mr. Van Buren ... lected, the party is undone—its ... lose offices, and their prospects ... and, therefore, to prevent such a ... phe, "the strings must be pulled" ... direction likely to have any effect. ... what may, "our army shall swear ... in Flanders."—*Ral. Register.*

"Gen. Jackson, when he became a ... the Chief Magistracy, with the high ... gentleman, resigned his senatorial seat, ... ed in calm retirement, the voice of the ...

So says a writer in the Richmond ... rer. The fact is not so. Gen. Jackson ... tained his seat in the Senate, ... first a candidate for President, and ... the Senate at the commencement ... Adams' term. Our impression ... was chosen Senator sometime in ... the avowed object of aiding his ... President—and that he resigned ... ter the Executive session of 1834, ... his new friends,—the editor of the ... Enquirer, among them,—were ... his conduct and appearance at ... would injure rather than better his ... His resignation was an act of "discretion" ... to which the "high feeling of a ... did not enter.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Specie on hand under the Sub-Treasury.—We learn from a statement of the ... amounts of public money in the Treasury ... the end of each year from 1789 to the ... Sept. 1837,—that the balance in 1... over 13 millions—in 1816 over 20 ... —in 1817 nearly 15 millions—and in ... amounting to 26,749,803 96—and in ... to 46,708,436—and in 1837 estimated ... 35,759,630 08. The Sub-Treasury ... poses to keep all these millions of ... in specie, under lock and key, in the ... of their Sub-Treasurers with legs,—... this packet, steamboat and railroad ... thus plunder and run away at will.

N. Y. Express.

Banks of Pennsylvania.—The House ... Representatives of Pennsylvania on ... turday, by a vote of 56 to 22, adopted ... following section of a bill in relation ... the Banks of the State:

SECTION 6. That from and after the 15th ... May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-... the banks of this Commonwealth shall redeem ... notes and obligations in gold and silver.

Another section was then adopted ... scribing the process by which the ... of non-specie-paying banks may be ... feited.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1838.

Later from Liverpool.—At last we have some later news from Liverpool, *via* New Orleans! The previous dates were to the 9th Jan. They are at Charleston. On Monday last, a mail letter was received here from that city, stating an arrival at New Orleans, bringing accounts to the 9th Jan. They are very unsatisfactory, and immediately produced a decline of a cent a pound in Cotton at Mobile, with a prospect of a further fall. The quotations are not stated.

Postscript.

Duel.—The absorbing interest felt in every thing relating to the horrible affair referred to in the letter of our Washington correspondent in last week's Observer, has induced us not only to copy the account published by the seconds, but also some other remarks on the subject. The seconds are generally blamed for permitting the affair to go beyond the first fire, or even that the cause was so very trifling, as not to have produced any feeling of animosity between the parties. The whole affair is shocking enough, and one feels at a loss which most to pity or to blame, the victim or the survivor. But the effort to make a correct question of it is exceedingly despicable. It is very evident that the seconds did not think that *party* had any thing to do with it, any more than that any undue advantage was taken by either principals or seconds, or that one side was more averse to reconciliation than the other. Both appear to have been anxious to bring about an amicable adjustment, and we shall expect to find in the subsequent investigation which Congress has ordered into the affair, the difficulty was, that Cilley had called Webb as no gentleman, and therefore would not retract.

We think that the determination of the House to inquire into the circumstances was wise, as likely to lead to no useful result, and to produce new difficulties. A motion simply to report a bill for the prevention of that species of fashionable murder in the District, would have effected the desired purpose, and the only good that can possibly grow out of the unfortunate occurrence. This all parties would have united in.

Charleston & Cincinnati Rail Road. The directors of this Company have called for the instalment of $5 on each share, to enable them to secure the loan guarantied by the State, after which the work will be prosecuted with vigor. It is contemplated to have the Bank in operation in October next, commencing with a capital of $1,000,000, which may be gradually increased to twelve millions. The mother Bank will be in Charleston, *and it* is not probable, we suppose, *that the* Branches in this State and Georgia will be established for a year or two hence.

The Union is indebted to Mr. Calhoun for a copy of his Speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, which we have not yet had time to read.

Depreciation of Exchanges.—The Standard has noticed equalization of the domestic exchanges, appears to be in a bad way. A letter from Charleston from Savannah says that exchange on the North had sold at Savannah as high as 6 and 7 per cent. premium, and that the scarcity, that $10,000 could not possibly be procured at less than 10 per cent. premium. At Charleston, also, Checks on New York are selling at 3 per cent. premium. In the far South and South West, the premium it ranges from 7 to 20 per cent.—which is one of the results of the destruction of the U. S. Bank. That institution furnished the domestic exchanges from any part of the Union upon any other part, at a rate astonishingly low rate of from one-fourth of one per cent. to one per cent. So that it is better for a person to carry its notes than even its notes, good as they are, because the notes might be lost, burnt, or otherwise; but the checks, if lost, could be renewed at any time be renewed.

It cannot be too often repeated, that it is the merchant who loses the difference of exchange. He adds it to the price of his goods, and that in fact it comes out of the pockets of the consumers, the farmers, mechanics and laboring people, and others who sell goods. It is the tax they pay for *glory*.

Canadian Affairs.—The Northern papers teemed with reports of a new invasion of Canada, of a battle, and of the capture of the city of Malden by the patriots. These have only been true in part. The invasion was attempted, but it seems that the patriots, (or Pat-rioters, as they are called,) could not screw their courage up to the point of making an attack upon the British post, and exercised that discretion which is said to be the better part of valor, by disbanding. The whole frontier, however, is said to be in a ferment, and every apprehension is entertained that the Canadians will retaliate by marching into the territory of the U. States. The patriots have seized 101 barrels of Flour belonging to the British, but contained in a boat lying in the waters of the U. States. Twelve boxes, containing upwards of 200 U. S. muskets, have also been abstracted.

Temperance Convention.—A Convention of delegates from the various Temperance Societies of North Carolina, will be held at Raleigh on Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

The Salisbury Watchman has the following satisfactory reply to a paragraph in a late Observer.

"We have nothing to say to this article, except in reply to it seems to reproach us for not opening a correspondence with Fayetteville instead of Charleston. A large number of our readers deem themselves interested in the Cheraw Market, and it is as much as well as interest to furnish them with all the authentic information concerning it. An intelligent gentleman of that place politely offered to furnish us weekly with the current incidents of trade, of which we readily availed ourself.—We believe that both parties have been benefitted by the correspondence. The Merchants of Fayetteville appear never to have thought that our Salisbury friends could benefit them—they (with a few exceptions) have never advertised in our columns, and we do not believe they ever thought enough of us to make a subscription for such a correspondence as we are carrying on with Cheraw. Nothing would have given us more satisfaction than such an arrangement: But it is not for us to seek it, especially after perceiving that we were deemed so unimportant to the Merchants of that town. We have always published the Fayetteville Prices Current and the Commercial Record as contained in the Observer. We have uniformly copied such articles of Commercial news as we deemed interesting to our Subscribers: we think this is as much as could have been expected of us. If therefore, there has been any *lack of patriotism*, we do not feel chargeable with it.

Salisbury Watchman.

We are happy to say, that the Watchman will no longer want a correspondent here.—The first of our merchants to whom we showed the above, avowed his determination to supply that desideratum.

The doctrine of Instructions.—The value of this doctrine, as the "democrats" *understand* it, is amusingly exemplified by a recent incident. Mr. Buchanan, our readers will recollect, was instructed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill in the Senate, and avowed his determination to swallow the pill, bitter as it was. But behold, a meeting of the "democrats" is gotten up at Philadelphia, by which he is earnestly entreated to disobey the instructions! Here is republicanism for you! This is democratic *principle!*

Mr. Buchanan, in presenting the proceedings to the Senate, reiterated his intention to obey.

CONGRESS.—Monday the 26th, the death of Mr. Cilley was announced, in a feeling and appropriate manner, by Mr. Williams, of Maine, in the Senate, and by Mr. Fairfield, of the same State, in the House. From these, we learn that he was 35 years of age, with a wife and three children, had been a distinguished member of the Legislature of Maine, and was a man of a high order of talents. This was his first term in Congress. Resolutions were adopted in both Houses, to attend his funeral and wear crape for 30 days; and then the Houses adjourned.

On Tuesday, the funeral took place, and neither House met for business.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fairfield introduced a resolution, which after some modification, and a good deal of debate, was adopted in the following form:—

Resolved, That a committee consisting of seven members be appointed to investigate the causes which led to the death of the Hon. Jonathan Cilley, late a member of this House, and the circumstances connected therewith; and further to inquire whether, in the case alluded to, there has not been a breach of the privileges of this House, and to report thereon to this House.

Resolved, That said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and have leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

On motion of Mr. Morris of Penn. it was

Resolved, That the select committee this day ordered be instructed to inquire into the means more effectually to suppress the practice of duelling, and report a bill for this purpose as early as is practicable.

Mr. Jenifer also asked but did not obtain leave to offer the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, That the committee ordered this day be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing that if any member of this House, in debate, should so far forget the character due to himself and the House as to use language which shall be considered so personal to any other member as to call for the censure of a majority of the body, the Speaker first calling him to order, such offending member shall immediately be called on by the Speaker to make an apology to the House and to the member so offending, and, upon refusal to make a sufficient apology, such offending member shall be expelled his seat in the House."

The Committee appointed by the Speaker consists of Messrs. Toucey, Potter, Elmore, Bruyn, Rariden, Grennell and Grantland.

Mr. Prentiss of Vermont introduced a bill in the Senate, to prohibit the giving or receiving a challenge within the District of Columbia. It provides the punishment of death against all concerned in a duel which results in death; from five to ten years' confinement in the Penitentiary on all concerned in giving or receiving a challenge; and from three to seven years for assault, defamation, or abuse, for refusing a challenge.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the chief part of the Senate's sitting was occupied by Mr. Davis of Mass. in a speech against the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. Strange of N. C. followed in reply on Friday and Saturday.

The Committee on the District of Columbia have reported resolutions to allow the District a Delegate in Congress, and to employ a competent person to compile a code of laws for it.

The bill to confer additional power to prevent violations of the National neutrality, has passed the House, and been sent to the Senate.

The bill to prevent the abatement of suits to which the late U. S. Bank was a party, passed on the 1st inst. and is a law. If it had been postponed three days longer, it would have been too late, as all power under the charter expired on the 3d.

Mr. McKay, from the Military Committee, has reported a bill to authorize the President to accept the services of volunteers, not exceeding 10,000 in number.

A bill for the relief of Samuel Potter and Jane Cassidey, of Wilmington, N. C. was ordered to a third reading in the House on the 2d.

Mr. Wise.—This gentleman is fast losing his title to the respect which his early and brilliant career had gained for him. Instead of pursuing a dignified and gentlemanly course, he is sinking himself to the level of the Bynums and the Duncans of the House, by making himself a conspicuous actor in every brawl. He was at first a terror to the Administration party, for he had talents and decision of character to make himself feared. But he is likely to become one of their most useful adjuncts. May we not hope that the scene he has just passed through will effect a change in him? His friends and his party would hail it with joy.

A further Opening of the Railroad.—On Monday last, the cars on the Wilmington and Roanoke Railroad, took the passengers out as far as Armstrong's, *twenty* miles from Wilmington. Thus ONWARD speeds the great work.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

A New Idea.—One of our jokers, the other day, on reading the deaths in a down-east paper and seeing the ages of many on the list to be 80 and upwards, said he could'nt see how people afforded to live so long at the north—he was'nt but 30, and had'nt money enough to hold out much longer.—*N. Orleans Picayune.*

Southern Commercial Convention.—We have received a pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Convention held at Augusta in October last, to which is appended the Report which Mr. McDuffie was appointed to draft. The proceedings were noticed in the Observer at the time; but the Address is now first published. It is an able paper, as might be expected from its source.

It sets out, for the purpose of showing the loss sustained by the South in consequence of permitting the imports of the whole country to be made into Northern ports, by a comparison of the imports and exports of the South. Whilst the Southern and South Western States exported to the value of 78,000,000 of dollars, they imported only 20,000,000; and South Carolina and Georgia exported 24,000,000, and imported only 3,400,000! New York, on the contrary, exported only 19,800,000, and imported 118,000,000, or six for one! Estimating the profit of the New York merchant at only 15 per cent. it follows that the South loses $10,800,000 a year, and Georgia and South Carolina alone 3,000,000, by the course of trade. It is then shown that the natural advantages of the Southern ports are not inferior to those of New York, that business can be done cheaper than at the North, and that freights are lower from Europe to the Southern ports.

The difficulties supposed to stand in the way of a direct trade, are fully discussed.—One of them, the alleged want of capital, gives occasion for the following remarks on the credit system:—

"We are strongly inclined to the opinion, that it is principally by the agency of credit, instead of money capital, and that credit resting upon our staples, that this branch of commerce has been hitherto carried on by Northern merchants. So far as credit is to be used as an agent in conducting it—and we believe it is one of the most legitimate purposes of a well regulated system of credit—it cannot be doubted that our own merchants have decided advantages over those of the North. They are nearer to the great fund by which that credit is to be ultimately redeemed, and can more easily avail themselves of the use of it. But to prevent misapprehension, we deem this the proper place to explain our views on the subject of credit, and the extent to which it can be safely and legitimately used as a cheap substitute for money.

Credit we regard as the legitimate offspring of commerce and free institutions, and a most active and salutary agent in the production of national and individual wealth. Far from being demoralizing in its tendency, it its pre-eminently the reverse, as it essentially implies mutual and extended confidence, founded upon general, known and established habits of honesty and punctuality. It can exist only in an atmosphere composed of such elements. But though we deem thus highly of credit, paradoxical as it may seem at the first view, we regard debt, in itself, as being very far from a benefit, and in the extent to which it is habitually carried in our country, a very great, and sometimes a demoralizing evil. That credit which is merely the correlative of indebtedness, is not the credit of which we have spoken. To illustrate our meaning, we could not select a case more strikingly appropriate, than that of the foreign commerce now under discussion. We annually export, for example, to Europe, agricultural staples to the amount of eighty millions, and import merchandize to the same or a corresponding amount. It this were a transaction between two individuals, or even between two governments, it is obvious that money would be required to effect the exchange, however numerous might be the separate sales and purchases into which it might be subdivided. If the European, for example, would purchase cotton to the amount of a million to-day, it would be certain that the American would have occasion to purchase that amount of merchandize to morrow; and, instead of keeping a dead capital in money, to pay backwards and forwards through the extended operations of the whole year, they would make use of mutual credits, either in the form of conventional tokens, or entries upon their respective books. This would be an example of credit in its most safe and salutary form; at the same time performing the functions of money, and avoiding the evils of debt. And even as this commerce is actually carried on by the separate operations of unconnected individuals, bills of exchange, under a well regulated system of mutual credits, might be made to perform the same function, to a much greater extent, than it has been hitherto done. This branch of credit rests upon the solid foundation of property, and it can scarcely be doubted that importing merchants, residing in the staple growing States, could organize a much more perfect system with the manufacturers of Europe, than any that has heretofore existed. They have great advantages over the Northern merchants in this respect. They are nearer to the consumers, know better the extent and nature of their wants, and can supply them by a more rapid operation, involving less delay, and requiring shorter credits from abroad. Short credits and quick returns, making a small capital, by frequent operations, and moderate profits, answer the purpose of a large one moving more slowly, will be the true policy of our importing merchants. For such a system, our means of internal communication, unobstructed at all seasons, and consisting, to a great and rapidly increasing extent, of rail roads, will afford facilities unknown to any other of the United States. But to enable our importing merchants to introduce this system of short credits in their foreign transactions, the co-operation of our planters and consumers is indispensable. A radical change must be made in their system of economy. Their habit of laying out their incomes before they get them, and requiring a credit, in all their dealing for the year, till the close of it, until they sell their crops, even if it be no longer, is the root of the evil of our system of credit. It must be eradicated if we would produce a great and salutary reform in our commerce and credit. If the planters require a long credit, the merchants, wholesale and retail, through whom they were supplied, would at least require an equally long credit, so far as they purchase upon credit. A large money capital becomes thus necessary for the importing merchants, that a long credit may be extended to the planters, who so far from really requiring credit, own the whole capital which pays for our entire annual importations! This is a complete inversion of the natural order of things. The planters, producing and possessing that which constitutes almost the whole of our annual wealth, and having the means of giving credit to every other class, require credit of all others! How does this happen?—The answer is easy. There is no mystery about it. It results from starting at the wrong point, and expending every year the proceeds of the coming crop, instead of the crop already made. If every planter would adopt the system of expending, in the current year, the income of the year preceding, and of making all his purchases for cash, instead of on credit, he would most palpably promote his own interest, and individually contribute his part to a general reform of the most vital importance to the country. Highly as we estimate credit, in the operations of commerce, we believe it may be affirmed, as a general truth, that debt is a most consuming moth to the planting interest. What practical planter can doubt, that for the credits annually obtained by himself or his neighbors, at the sales of the estates of deceased persons, and in various other modes, he pays from 15 to 20 per cent. more than the same property would cost, if purchased with cash in hand. Let the suggested change in our economy, then, be no longer delayed. Every planter who adopts it will at once perceive its salutary effects upon his own comfort, independence and prosperity; and he will have the consolation of reflecting, that he is at the same time performing the duty of a patriot-citizen. We confidently believe it would dispense with one half of the capital that would otherwise be necessary for carrying on our foreign commerce by a system of direct importation.

But whatever may be the agency of a well regulated credit, in bringing about the proposed reform in our foreign commerce, a very considerable money capital will nevertheless be indispensable to its complete accomplishment. Nor can it be doubted that the staple growing States have the most abundant resources for supplying this description of capital, if the planters, who are our principal capitalists, can be induced to abandon the suicidal course they have heretofore pursued, of devoting their whole income (generally by anticipation) to the purchase of negroes to produce more cotton; and appropriate, even a moderate portion of it, to aid in the accomplishment of this great enterprize. If every planter would take a dispassionate and comprehensive view of his own individual interest, he would perceive that the blind instinct of accumulation, which prompts him to make the crop of one year the means of increasing that of the next, is the most fatal policy he could pursue. It is a system which, in the very nature of things, must inevitably defeat its own purposes. It will hardly be stating the case too strongly, to say, that at least one half of the incomes thus devoted to the increased production of cotton, are devoted to over production, and that they are consequently appropriated, not for the benefit of cotton planters themselves, but for that of the foreign and domestic consumers of their great staple. The principle of political economy laid down in the report of the Select Committee, and from which this conclusion is deduced, was known to practical men long before it was promulgated by any writer on the theory of wealth. It is founded on the universal experience of mankind. If the supply of any article materially exceeds the effective demand, a competition is created among the sellers which depresses the price greatly beyond a due proportion to the excess in quantity. In like manner a deficient supply creates a competition among the buyers, which increases the price in a corresponding degree. So general is this principle, that we may safely affirm, that in any probable state of the demand for cotton, a small crop, if not extremely small, will produce a larger aggregate income to the cotton planting States, than a large one. Between the extreme points where high prices check consumption on the one hand, and low prices check production on the other, there is a wide range for the operation of this principle. There is no class of producers so likely to suffer from over production as the cotton planters. Widely dispersed over an immense territory, without the means of consultation or concert among themselves, they cannot prevent the habitual occurrence of excessive crops, unless they adopt *a system* which will of itself have a constant tendency to prevent it. The basis of that system should be the investment of at least a fair proportion of their nett annual income in some other profitable pursuit, instead of investing it in land and negroes; and we believe there is no such pursuit that promises a more abundant reward to industry and enterprize, than the direct importation of foreign merchandize through our Southern seaports. Where, for example, a man of known integrity, capacity and industry, with a moderate capital, shall be engaged or disposed to engage in the business of foreign importations, what more public spirited and profitable appropriation can a planter make of a proportion of his surplus capital, than to invest it in this importing concern, as a limited co-partner, under the wise enactments recently adopted in several of the staple growing States?

One half of the nett income of the cotton planters, thus applied for a few years only, would furnish abundant capital for conducting our whole foreign commerce."

Another Convention for the furtherance of the object, is to be held at Augusta on the first Monday of next month, (April.) The deep interest which the whole South has in the subject, calls loudly for a representation from all its commercial communities. Shall Fayetteville be unrepresented? We hope not. Already do we find the facilities for visiting Charleston having their influence on our trade. That influence must vastly increase; and it becomes us to look to the means of promoting the good understanding which ought to exist.

We understand that the Rev. William M. Green of this place, has accepted the appointment of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of this state, and will immediately enter upon the duties of the office. Although we cannot but regret the departure from amongst us of so estimable a citizen, yet his friends will rejoice at his appointment to a station which he is so well qualified to fill. We are glad however to learn, that it is not his intention immediately entirely to relinquish his parochial duties at this place. His family will remain here for some time, and for the present his absence will be only for a part of each week, giving to his parishoners here the benefit of his instruction one half of each Sunday.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

We are not in the habit of announcing the departure from amongst us of all the worthy citizens who cast their lot among strangers, and remove from this community; nor do we, in any case, do so for the purpose of being unnecessarily complimental. But there are instances in which we make such announcements in conformity with a sense of duty, and in compliance with the known wishes of the town. Such a case has just occurred. On Thursday last, the Rev. John Burke, late Pastor of the Episcopal Church in this place, together with his amiable family, took his departure for his new residence in Anson county, accompanied by the most affectionate good wishes, not of his congregation only, but of all who had the pleasure of being intimate with him. All classes esteemed him; all classes regret his departure. If unostentatious piety, profound learning, urbanity of manners, unsurpassed philanthropy and self denial, are recommendations in the estimation of the community to which Mr. Burke has gone, his claim on the affection and respect of his new pastoral charge will at once be acknowledged and appreciated.

We cannot but add our own tithe of approbation to the above well merited tribute of regard for the Reverend gentleman spoken of. He is most eminently worthy of all the esteem and affection which is evinced for him where known, and all the good feeling which is bespoken for him in his new residence.—[*Editor Wilmington Advertiser.*

Pennsylvania.—The Convention chosen by the people of the State of Pennsylvania, adjourned on Thursday last, having completed their labors by forming a new Constitution of government for the State, to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection. The Pennsylvania Intelligencer expresses the opinion that the amendments will be voted down, and that the old Constitution, under which the State has prospered for half a century, will be sustained.

According to the Dayton, (Ohio) Journal,—good authority, and which has the information direct from Washington,—Mr. McKean, in the Executive session, on Mr. Muhlenberg's nomination to the Austrian mission, denounced the appointment as "the wages of iniquity, and a profligate fulfilment of a corrupt political bargain!"

An Honest Man.—A Jackson man recently called at a Bank to solicit a favor. When he had finished his business, he remarked—"we Jackson folks want as many favors as others; but as soon as we get out of sight of the Banking House, we off hats, and hurrah, "down with the Banks!".

Yarmouth Register.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 1st inst., Mr. JAMES P. BROWNLOW, aged about 34 years.

BY EXPRESS MAIL.

By this morning's Express mail, we had the good fortune to receive our New York Express slip of Sunday last, and Baltimore of Monday. The former contains news from France to the 16th January, and from Liverpool to the 13th. In regard to the markets, now the most interesting subject, the following is the only information. It is not as bad as was anticipated:—

At Havre, Jan. 16th, the price of Pearl Ashes had improved, but American Pots had declined about 1 f 50 ko., and in Cotton on the 8th and 9th, the transactions were animated and extensive, and the ordinary to fair qualities of U. S. short staple on which the preceding week there had been a decline of 2 a 3 c. per half kilo, recovered nearly the ground they had lost.

Liverpool, July 13.—The demand for Cotton was brisk in the beginning of the week, but has since become somewhat dull and prices have declined ¼d. The sales of the week were 18260 bales.

The London Money Market continued in a state of repose.

The English papers are principally occupied with Canadian affairs, with very free remarks upon the course of the people and the government of the U. States. Both the French and English papers seem to have anticipated that our people would freely express their sympathies, but that the government would act in good faith for the preservation of neutrality. There are about 7000 troops, rank and file, under orders for Canada; among them, the *Dandy Regiment*, the Guards, the handsomest looking corps in the world, the officers being all of high families, and the men picked.

MARRIED,

In Clinton, Sampson county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Drane, Mr. RICHARD PRICE, of Wilmington, to Miss CATHARINE HOLMES, daughter of James Holmes, Esq., dec'd.

In Montgomery County, on the 1st. inst., by the Rev. A. Johnston, Mr. ADAM ALEXANDER, of Mecklenburg, to Miss CAROLINE E. PEACOCK, of that County.

On the 15th ult. at Champlain, Guilford, by the Rev. A. Gray, Dr. B. NIXON, of Randolph county, to Miss FLORA M. GARDNER, of Orange county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 4. Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with full load Machinery, Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, for Hall & Johnson, Hart & Fuller, A. W. Steel, Johnson & Martin, C. T. Haigh, G. B. Atkins, Thomas S. Lutterloh, Henry L. Myrover, John Huske & Son, Harvey Leete, James G. Cook, Wilkings & Belden, Yarbrough & Ray, Covington J. Orrell, J. Hadlock, G. W. & W. Draughon, George McNeill, James H. Hooper, James Baker, E. L. Winslow, Samuel T. Hawley, Abram Baker, William McIntyre, Josiah Bebee, David Shaw and C. P. Mallett, of this place; and for B. H. Tippitt, Rev. Jones N. Holt, Prof. Phillips, Dusenberry & McRorie, J. M. Bumforth, Elliott, Horney & Co., Cave & Holland, and Dushee Shaw, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 7.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	9½ a 10	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 9	Salt,	75 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 25 a $3 50
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5¼ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

BOOK AUCTION.

THIS EVEVING, at candle light, a large collection of valuable BOOKS, among which are, the Encyclopædia Americana, 13 vols handsomely bound; Josephus; Fuller's Works, 8 vols; Village Sermons; Ferguson's Rome; Gillie's Greece; Burke's Works, 3 vols.; Dryden's do.; The Poetical Works of Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Cowper, Thompson, Goldsmith, Campbell, Burns, Pollok, Hemans, Young; Family Bibles, Smaller do.; Register of Debates; Spectator; Gil Blas; 5000 Receipts; Scott's Napoleon; do. Tales of a Grandfather; Blank Books, &c. &c.

T. SANDFORD & CO.

BOAT ELIZA, at Auction.

ON Thursday the 15th March, at 12 o'clock, M. will be sold before our Door, at Public Auction, the Boat ELIZA, together with a good supply of Tarpaulins, some Poles and Oars, and good Row Locks, belonging to her: This Boat has been lately fitted up for immediate use, and is now ready for Cargo. Persons interested, are requested to view the Boat and examine the Furniture above mentioned, when all necessary information will be furnished.

THOMAS SANDFORD & CO.

March 6. 1838. 83 2w

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

United States Muskets.

PERSONS having in their possession Muskets belonging to the United States, procured from the Arsenal in this town, (except the members of the Independent Company) are required to deliver them to the subscriber at Archibald M. Campbell's Store, without delay; the undersigned having been duly authorized to receive them.

FRED'K MOORE.

Fayetteville, March 3. 83 2w.

Just Received and for Sale,

58 Tierces best Rotten PLASTER PARIS, for manure. All who want rich land will do well to call on the subscriber for this excellent manure, and apply it on their land, as rich land never fails to yield a plentiful harvest. I hope that experience has long since shown the farmer that the above is the cheapest and best manure. I will sell low for Cash. Call three doors South of Market Square. J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, Feb 23, 1838: 83 3w

Absconded

FROM the Subscriber, on the 21st of this inst., an indented Apprentice to the Gig and Waggon Making Business, by the name of JETHRO OATES, about 18 years old. A reward of ONE CENT may be paid for delivery of said Apprentice but no thanks returned. I hereby forewarn all persons from employing, trading with, or harbouring said Boy, under the penalty prescribed for such violation.

S. R. IRELAND.

Sampson County, N. C., Feb. 27, 1838.—83 3t.

RANAWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 20th of February last, a mulatto Girl, slave, named SARAH, about 15 years of age. She was at Hugh McKay's, near the Rocky Ford, on Saturday last, making her way to the *Lockalier Settlement*, in Robeson County. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing said Girl, under the penalty of the law. I will give a liberal reward for her, if delivered to me or lodged in Jail, so that I get her again.

JNO. R. BUIE.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, N. C.
March 5, 1838. 83 tf.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant.

A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility, I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

Col. JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

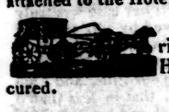
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

JUST received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 30, 1838. 78tf

A Mother's Request,

JUST received, and for sale by E. J. Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this town, has nearly passed through its first Edition, although it has been published but two months.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by

CHARLES T. HAIGH.

January 3, 1838. 74tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN, *Green Street*

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov. 25, 1837. 69tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

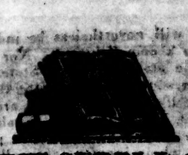
E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.



NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company,* At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Baltimore, John G. Proud & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S. C., John C. Holcombe.
Hamburgh, S. C., George Parrott.
Savannah, Padelford, Fay & Co.
Darien, P. R. Yonge & Sons.
Milledgeville, Iverson L. Harris.
Macon, Charles Day.
Columbus, Arthur B. Davis.
Wetumpka, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Montgomery, do., Stickney & Wilson.
Irwinton, do., Field & Morgan.
Mobile, do., Fielding Bradford.
Tallahassee, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Apalachicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.

December 1, 1837. 78tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article.

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD, & CO

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS, *Foot of Hay Mount.*

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

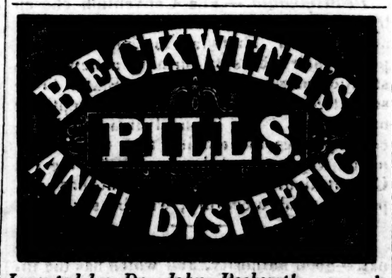
—*Also*—

A Good Work HORSE.

Call at my Lot and see them.

C. J. O.

February 13, 1838. 80tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

ANSON HOTEL, WADESBOROUGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased that well known and long established PUBLIC HOUSE, on the North East corner of the Public Square in the town of Wadesborough, inform their friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them.

☞The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE;*—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

STOVES And STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very general assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper

WARE,

On hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

February 6, 1838. 79-2m.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

SELLING OFF *AT PRIME COST.*

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73 3m. WM. S. LATTA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838. 74tf

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. This negro has since stated that he belongs to Thomas McGee, of Person County, N. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

Bulwer's Leila, &c.

JUST received, Bulwer's last Novel, Leila; also, a new supply of the Young Lady's Friend; Penny Magazine for 1836; History of the late War; New Piano Music; large and superior Drawing Paper; and a variety of School Books.

E. J. HALE.

February 14.

Notice,

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Pitt County, on the 2d of February, 1838, a negro man who says his name is JIM, and that he belongs to John Murphy, who resides near Fayetteville, N. C. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, complexion quite black, both ears cut, and about 28 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

BENJ. M. SELBY, *Sheriff.*

Greenville, N. C., Feb. 5, 1838. 81tf

Notice.

I WISH to employ a young man of steady habits to attend to a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. H. PATTERSON.

Parnassus, S. C. Feb'y 9, 1838. 80tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the Germans; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Wrapping Paper.

100 [illegible] for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and [illegible] ry particularity observed.—Particular attention will oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, Pitch, Tar, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JERVEY.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wm. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD

December 26.

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, [illegible] possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 30 in Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

January 8, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer's Novel; The Token for 1838; the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Ancient Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches of Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments; by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the author of Jemaime; The Wife at Home; Young Ladies' Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

December 12, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court. All persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON

September 5, 1836.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Leete & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with envelope containing directions for use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN.

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent one year. Possession given on the 1st of next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders in this country, has received all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the world. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Cologne, would here inform those wanting the above Stones, they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the above Stones *genuine*, and if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,

Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Vegetable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway negro, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl by the name of Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Mr. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the late firms are requested to settle the same without delay. Mathew W. Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality. E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. H[illegible]